

CALL FOR REPEAL OF JITNEY LAW

Two Big Mass-Meetings Demand
Return of Rapid Transit
Vehicles.

MRS. RANDOLPH FOR JITNEYS

Speaker Cox Presents Resolu-
tions, Which Are Adopted
at Both Meetings.

Resolutions calling on the City Council to repeal the ordinance governing the operation of jitney busses were adopted by more than 1,000 people attending the mass-meeting held by the West End Citizens' Association in the William F. Fox School last night. Every seat in the big auditorium of the school was taken before President George J. Hooper called the association to order, and an overflow meeting was held on the lawn. Speakers left the indoor platform to address the impatient crowds outside, and their tempest of applause were heard inside the school in the hulls between the talks. Three members of the Clay Ward delegation were present, and when the privileges of the floor were given them each explained that he had been against the requirement of an indemnity bond on the part of the jitney drivers, and that he would vote against that feature when the ordinance is presented in the Common Council and in the Board of Aldermen.

MRS. NORMAN V. RANDOLPH

LEADS FIGHT FOR JITNEYS

Among the speakers was Mrs. Norman V. Randolph, militant in everything which she advocates, whether it be a common jitney for her business or her pleasure or some cause of the daughters of the Confederacy. She said that she didn't know much about franchises, corporations and things, but she did know that she wanted a jitney, just because, like a woman she stated, she wanted it to take her grandchildren out for a riding and to afford a cheaper means for the young men to take their sweethearts out for a little drive. Every speech was punctuated with frequent applause, and at times it was more than vociferous. There were frequent references to the alleged part the Virginia Railway and Power Company had taken in framing the ordinance and in placing its strength against the newest form of city transportation.

Edwin P. Cox, Speaker of the House of Delegates, offered the resolutions requesting the City Council to repeal the jitney bus ordinance, and they were adopted in their entirety by a rising vote.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY RISING VOTE

The resolutions follow:
Whereas by an ordinance to regulate the use of the streets of the city of Richmond by persons operating automobiles, busses or jitney automobiles hereon for the transportation of passengers, and to require a license tax of such persons, approved July 17, 1915, the City Council of the city of Richmond has deprived its citizens of a means of transportation that has been of the greatest convenience, comfort and service to all the people of Richmond, and especially to those living in the West End; and

Whereas the subject considered in said ordinance is a new one, and the numerous results to the people of this city following the passage of said ordinance could not have been foreseen with the information possessed by the Council at its adoption;

Therefore, be it resolved by the citizens of the city of Richmond, in mass-meeting assembled:

- (1) That the City Council be, and it is hereby, requested to repeal said ordinance.
- (2) That the City Council refer the subject of said ordinance to the proper committee, with authority to hear the views of citizens, and to present an ordinance in accordance with their views and the best interests of the city.
- (3) That a committee of twenty-five be appointed by this meeting to review these resolutions to the City Council, or to the Committee on Ordinances.

COMMITTEE NAMED

To present resolutions to the Committee to appear before the Ordinance Committee to-morrow night in behalf of the resolutions presented by Mr. Cox, L. C. Younger, Dr. R. L. Simpson, C. D. Coleman, Moses Hofheimer, C. L. Sutherland, W. Arthur Evans, Arthur L. Phillips, George T. Nelson, Rev. W. C. James, W. A. Mattern, George Fairbank, James Lewis Anderson, E. G. Valentine, C. B. Valentine, E. Tyler, Jr., Jacob Unlauf, C. H. Janan, T. L. Richardson, Colonel C. A. Dempsey, H. Breitstein, Thomas Boudar, Robert Lecky, Jr., W. A. McDonald, Simon Solomon, Alfred E. Cohen, John A. Myers, Edwin P. Cox, W. Kirk Mathews and Mrs. N. V. Randolph. Four were added to the original number called for.

On the platform when the meeting was called were President Hooper, Edwin P. Cox, W. Kirk Mathews, who were chosen to address themselves to advocacy of the resolutions, and Robert Fitchell, secretary of the association. Seats were given to members of the Clay Ward delegation as they came in.

LIVES MORE RAPID TRANSIT

SAYS SPEAKER COX

In his argument favoring freedom for the jitneys and their right to live, Mr. Cox said that they afforded quicker means of transportation, and that he could gain from twenty to twenty-five minutes going to and from his office downtown.

"And when they were running," he said, "I had a seat, which now I haven't had for a week." There was an outburst of applause.

"I realize," he continued, "that we ought not to abuse our privileges as citizens in making demands for legislation."

(Continued on Second Page.)

Another 48 Hours of Unbroken Heat

Relief Promised by Weather
Bureau Only for States
South of Virginia

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Relief from the heat wave was promised by the Weather Bureau to-night for those States south of Virginia, where local thunder showers and rain will begin probably to-morrow.

In the Middle Atlantic States and North the forecaster said the heat would continue unbroken for another forty-eight hours.

NO MORE SCHOOL SESSIONS

UNTIL HEAT WAVE PASSES

PITTSBURGH, PA., September 14.—Seventy thousand children were dismissed from the Pittsburgh public schools to-day because of the heat, and Superintendent Davidson ordered that no more sessions be held until the heat wave has passed. The government thermometer reached ninety-one degrees to-day.

THREE DEATHS FROM HEAT

OCCUR IN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA, PA., September 14.—The official thermometer here registered ninety degrees to-day. Three deaths and a number of prostrations were reported.

TO REVEAL MURDER PLOT

District Attorney Will Place Evidence
Before Grand Jury—Foley and
Harden Stated as Victims.

NEW YORK, September 14.—An indictment charging a man described as an "East Side political leader with influence in the underworld" last March of Michael (Glammi), a lieutenant of Thomas F. Foley, a Tammany leader, was handed down to-day by the grand jury. His name was withheld pending his arrest.

It became known that the district attorney would place before the jury to-morrow evidence that there had been a plot to assassinate Foley himself, as well as Representative Daniel J. Riordan, three years ago. They were to be killed in the downtown Tammany Club. It was said, but the man selected to shoot them was frightened away. Frank Pennington yesterday pleaded guilty to a share in the murder of Glammi. This confession led to the arrest of four others charged with perjury or subornation of perjury at the trial of Gaetano Montimagno, who is awaiting the electric chair for having actually done the shooting.

ASKS \$750,000 DAMAGES

American Steel Company Brings Action
Against American Steel and
Wire Company.

BOSTON, September 14.—Suit for \$750,000 damages under the Sherman antitrust act was entered in the Federal Court to-day by the American Steel Company, of Pittsburgh, against the American Steel and Wire Company, of Worcester. The plaintiff asserts that the Worcester Company and other defendants who are named have sought to obtain a monopoly in the manufacture and distribution of coated-wire nails.

In addition to the American Steel and Wire Company, the J. C. Pearson Company, Inc., both of this city, selling agencies, and Frank C. Ayers, of Brookline, and Frank Baackes, of Chicago, officers of the companies, are named as defendants.

NEW ARRESTS IN ARSON CASE

Warrants Against Officers of Decorating Company Based on Employee's Confession.

ST. LOUIS, MO., September 14.—Information charging arson in the third degree was issued here to-day against Harold G. Gilmore, president of the Gilmore-Bonfig Decorating Company; Julius H. Bersch, vice-president of the Bersch Insurance Agency, and Herbert O. Baker, an employee of the Bersch Agency.

The warrants were based on Baker's confession relative to the fire which destroyed the decorating company's building several weeks ago. The arrests will make a total of seven since the police unearthed an "arson syndicate" last Saturday.

EDWARD H. RIPLEY DEAD

Led First Federal Brigade Into Richmond After Surrender of Lee's Army.

RUTLAND, VERMONT, September 14.—Brigadier-General Edward H. Ripley, who led the First Federal Brigade into Richmond after the surrender of Lee's army, died to-night after a long illness. Ripley left Union College in the second year of the Civil War and raised a company, going to the front as its captain, and winning rapid promotion by distinguished conduct. He became prominent in New York financial circles after the war. He was founder and director of the United States and Brazil Steamship Line, and built the Raritan River Railroad.

MISS FENLEY ENDS LIFE

Daughter of Director of St. Louis Federal
Reserve Bank Leaps From
Roof of Loft Building.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Miss Elizabeth Fenley, daughter of Oscar Fenley, president of the Kentucky National Bank, of Louisville, and director of the St. Louis Federal reserve bank, committed suicide here to-night by leaping from the roof of an eight-story loft building. She came here several weeks ago for treatment for a nervous disorder, and had been in an uptown hotel with a trained nurse as her companion. How she wandered to the loft building, in another section of the city, has not been ascertained. She had been suffering from the intense heat of the past week, it was said.

FINES LESS THAN LAW'S MINIMUM

State Accountant Smyth Files
Report on Records of Hope-
well Magistrates.

PORTER TRIAL IS RESUMED

Former Police Lieutenant Is
Charged With Paying Bribe
Money to Officers.

That certain magistrates of Prince George County trying cases in Police Court at Hopewell during the past six months have been guilty of irregularities is disclosed in the report of State Accountant W. Frank Smyth filed yesterday with State Auditor C. Lee Moore. The principal evidence of failure on the part of the magistrates to comply with the law is evidenced by the imposition of fines less than the minimum fixed by the statute for the offenses of which accused persons were charged. The State Accountant did not unearth any evidence of delinquency.

WILL FORWARD COPY OF REPORT TO JUDGE WEST

The Auditor will forward a copy of the report to Judge Jesse P. West, of the Circuit Court of Prince George County, for such action as the latter may deem necessary in the premises. A copy will also be filed with Governor Stuart for his information in connection with the investigation of lawlessness at Hopewell. Aside from the interest of the State in the amount of fines assessed and collected by magistrates, the Governor has no jurisdiction over the official conduct of justices' courts. The Circuit Court of the county in which the magistrates serve has sole control of the county officials, but the Auditor is charged with the duty of collecting fines due the State Literary Fund.

GREEK REPORTS FINE NOT SHOWN ON RECORD

The magistrates who have been holding police court at Hopewell since the Du Pont Powder Plant assumed extensive proportions at that place are Pulliam, Britton, Rogers and Armistead. Magistrate Armistead was selected to hold the preliminary hearings in the removal of the police force by Judge West on August 2. Pulliam is under indictment for offering bribes to officers. Lawrence Perry was appointed a special magistrate for Hopewell by Judge West recently.

At Prince George Courthouse yesterday a Greek storekeeper, who was tried in Police Court at Hopewell on July 17 for selling beer, reported to officers that he had paid a magistrate a fine of \$50 and had been released. He asserted that he had made no sales since indicted, but the grand jury had indicted him because he held a Federal Internal Revenue license. Following his complaint an investigation by officers showed that no record could be found of the magistrate having turned over the fine to the county clerk.

GRAND JURY RESUMES ITS INQUIRY INTO CONDITIONS

The grand jury resumed its investigation of conditions at Hopewell yesterday morning. Judge West gave the body no additional charge, but a number of important witnesses were heard, and the indications were that there may be sensational developments when it reconvenes Thursday morning.

When a jury had been impaneled and sworn for the second trial of former Police Lieutenant John A. Porter, of Hopewell, charged with bribery, Judge West told the members of the panel that they would be in the custody of the sheriff and his deputies.

The judge stated that the court did not want any more jurors to attend banquets at Hopewell. He referred to the conduct of E. A. Lucas, a juror in Porter's first trial, who was sent to jail for contempt of court in connection with a drinking bout at Hopewell during the course of the hearing. The jury was not under guard during intermissions at this time.

PORTER'S DEFENSE OBJECTS TO REMARKS MADE BY COURT

United States District Attorney Richard H. Mann, who, with R. T. Wilson, of Petersburg, is conducting Porter's defense, interposed an objection to the court's remark. Judge West replied that he could not see where the prisoner was reflected upon, since there was no evidence that he had had any connection with Lucas's escapade.

Attorneys for Porter, before the jury was drawn, laid the ground for an appeal to the Supreme Court, claiming that of the abrupt manner in which the trial of the accused was brought to an end as a result of the escape of Juror Lucas, Mr. Mann offered a "plea of discharge," in which it was recited that Porter had been once put in jeopardy for the same offense on which the Commonwealth now proposed to try him. He insisted that the record be corrected to show that Porter objected to the order of the court, declaring a mistrial in the case on August 28, when Judge West learned of the juror's visit to Hopewell in company with others indicted in connection with the bribery investigation.

EXPECTS TO PROVE THAT PORTER PAID BRIBE MONEY

Judge West granted Mr. Mann's motion, but went further and made the record show the juror's offense and the reasons for the court's summary action at that time. Special Prosecutor George E. Wise and Commonwealth's Attorney Timothy Rives made formal objection to the "plea of discharge."

After the jury had been impaneled, Mr. Wise, for the prosecution, and Mr. Mann, for the defense, made opening statements. The prosecutor contented himself with merely reading the indictment and stating that the Commonwealth expected to prove that Porter had not only given O. M. Reeves, supervisor of the Du Pont force, a bribe of \$25, but had also been guilty of

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SEEK PRO-GERMAN AID IN LOAN FUND

Banking Houses With Teutonic
Affiliations Probably Will Be
Invited to Participate.

OVERTURES NOW IN MAKING

Some Firms Indicate Readiness
to Help Because of Bene-
fit to United States.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The pro-German element in New York's financial world probably will be invited to participate, if they desire, in the \$1,000,000,000 credit loan which Great Britain and France hope to establish in this country.

The moneyed faction of this element, Wall Street, believes, would be glad to help; and a faction, composed largely of Middle Western bankers, with pro-German sympathies, is expected to bitterly oppose the plan, even though the money will all be spent in the United States. Thus far the Anglo-French commission sent to arrange the credit has met only such bankers as are pro-ally in their sympathies and connections.

Some of the country's largest financial institutions, including Kuhn, Loeb & Co., second in New York only to J. P. Morgan & Co., have not been consulted. Apparently it had been taken for granted it would be useless to ask the financiers with German sympathies to contribute. Such a policy, however, was disavowed late to-day by Basil B. Blackett, secretary of the commission. Mr. Blackett said he did not know who had arranged that none of the members of these firms should meet the commission, and he was looking to the participation of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., were said to be in the making.

JAMES J. HILL CONFERS WITH JACOB H. SCHIFF

James J. Hill, after a conference this afternoon with J. P. Morgan on the situation, went to the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and had a twenty-minute talk with his old-time friend, Jacob H. Schiff, a member of the firm. Neither would state the subject of their discussion, but from another source it was reported that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would not look unkindly upon an invitation to join in the loan plan. Some bankers doubted this report and it was impossible to verify it.

A banker, regarded as a leader among the half dozen or so really big pro-German banking houses in New York, voiced this opinion: "There is no doubt in my mind that many banking-houses with Teutonic affiliations might be induced to take part in this undertaking if asked, not because it would be helpful to the allies, but because it is essential to the maintenance of the commerce and industries of the United States."

Some pro-German bankers here feel keenly the failure of their firms to receive invitations to participate in the commission. They point out that they are primarily Americans, notwithstanding their German sympathies, and that their interests and the welfare of the United States are identical. "Our sympathies and our hopes are with Germany in her struggle," a spokesman for this group said, "but our pocket-books speak loudly for the United States."

DIFFERENT ATTITUDE BY MIDDLE WESTERN BANKERS

In the gossip of Wall Street, however, pro-German bankers of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Milwaukee and other Middle Western cities, would take quite a different attitude. It was said they not only would resent the suggestion that they participate, but would take active steps to combat the tendency of other banks to lend the money. No one would permit his name to be linked with this report, but Wall Street heard that the German sympathizers of the Middle West even were contemplating as a counter-movement, the flotation of a \$500,000,000 loan here for Germany, thus withdrawing that much from the money markets of America and making it unavailable for the allies.

To tie up this great amount of money and pay interest on it, keeping it idle, would cost in interest, \$25,000,000 a year, but the pro-German bankers of the Middle West are said to feel it would be worth the price. Another rumor was that the more partisan workers were prepared, to advocate that pro-German depositors show their displeasure with any bank participating in the proposed credit loan to France and Great Britain by seeking other depositories for their funds.

BANKS ENJOY PATRONAGE OF GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS

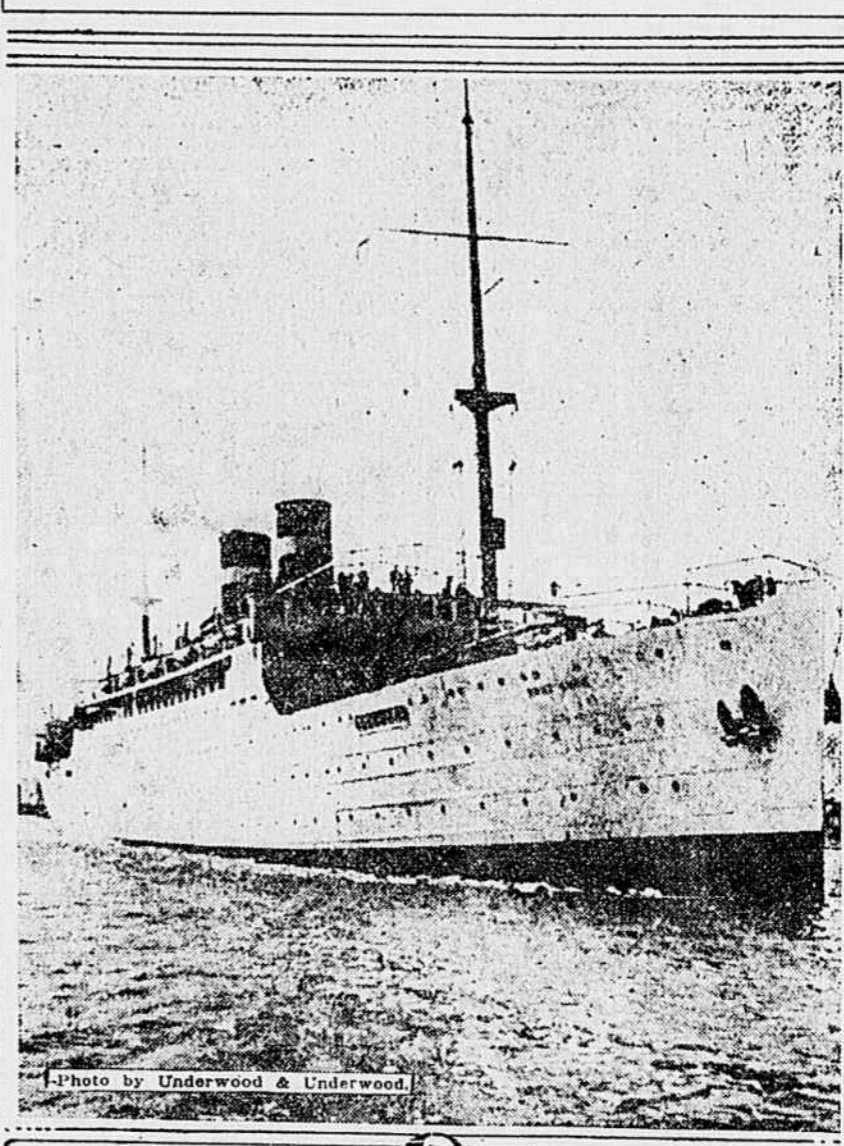
These pro-German bankers declined to discuss the attitude of the average German-American depositor toward any institution participating in the loan, but they pointed out that German sympathizers constitute a very considerable part of the bank patronage in some of the larger cities, and that not a few are to be found among the officials of such institutions.

The hopes of the anti-British loan contingent were not buoyed, however, by a statement made on behalf of the National City Bank, the largest in America, with 2,500 correspondent banks throughout the country. Not a single correspondent, it was said, had registered a protest against the institution's participating in the loan, on the contrary, there was genuine country-wide interest in the proposal, and many requests for details had been received.

The commission feels, according to Mr. Blackett, that there was no occasion for surprise at the report that there would be no collateral offered for the big loan.

Rejects Commission Government.
BANGOR, ME., September 14.—Bangor to-day rejected commission government 2,178 to 1,593.

Liner Sant' Anna Racing to Port After Being on Fire at Sea



The Fabre steamship, when in midocean, was discovered to be on fire. She had about 1,700 passengers, nearly all of them being Italian reservists on their way home to fight. The fire was extinguished after hard fight, and the ship is now being escorted to the Azores.

GERMAN DRIVE ON DVINSK CONTINUES UNCHECKED

Von Hindenburg Within Thirty Miles
of Fortress—Captures 5,000
Prisoners.

RIGA IS LEFT UNTHREATENED

Russians Still on Offensive in Galicia,
Pressing Austrians With Vigor
That Recalls Last Winter's Dash.
Artillery Duels in West Unabated.

Heavy Artillery Plays Its Part in West

WHILE the heavy artillery is doing most of the work in Belgium and France and along the Austro-Italian and Austro-Serbian fronts, the Germans and Austrians are engaged in heavy battles with the Russians in most of the sectors of the eastern zone.

Another aerial attack has been made by the Germans on the east coast of England, but it was without results, according to London.

Along the line in Russia, Berlin claims further progress northwest of Vilna, in the region of Olin, and northeast of Grodno.

LONDON, September 14.—The German drive toward Dvinsk goes forward unchecked, according to Berlin, and Von Hindenburg has taken 5,000 prisoners in the encounters of the last twenty-four hours and forged ahead to within about thirty miles of the Dvinsk fortress.

Riga, for the time being, is left unthreatened by direct attack, but should Von Hindenburg succeed in getting effectively astride the Petrograd-Baltic port to a serious envelopment movement.

All the Mid-Poland fighting, the Germans claim, is progressing in their favor, but the Russians still are on the offensive in Galicia, pressing the Austrians with a vigor that recalls their dash toward Galicia last winter.

The artillery duel in the west has not abated. Both sides are making a prodigious expenditure of shells, leaving the public to guess when, if at all, any general infantry attack is coming.

After six weeks' recess, the British Parliament reassembled to-day. The first session developed nothing notable except the Premier's flat refusal to discuss conscription proposals.

The Prime Minister will move to-morrow a vote of credit variously estimated from \$750,000,000 to \$1,250,000,000.

EXPLOSIVES ON LINER

Two Barges, Filled With Combustibles,
Found on Lapland on Eve of De-
parture for Liverpool.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Two barges, believed to contain a high explosive, were found late to-night on the White Star liner Lapland at her pier in the North River. The Lapland was to sail for Liverpool to-morrow. Inspector Owen Egan, of the Bureau of Combustibles, took charge of the barges, and will determine their contents to-morrow.

BRITISH CONSCRIPTION IS DEBATED BY CABINET

Officially Admitted in House of Com-
mons That Subject Is Receiving
Serious Consideration.

PREMIER DEPLORES PUBLICITY

Expresses Regret That Matter Is Ob-
ject of Controversy—Raps Officer
Members, Who, He Says, Represent
Constituents and Not Army.

LONDON, September 14.—Official admission that the Cabinet seriously is debating the subject of conscription was made publicly for the first time in the House of Commons to-day.

The subject was raised when the motion for adjournment was made. "This is not a matter which has escaped the attention of the government," said Premier Asquith. "When the government authorities without undue delay and with the due deliberation which the gravity of the subject demands, have arrived at their conclusions, they will be presented to the house and will then become the subject of parliamentary discussion."

OFFICER MEMBERS OF HOUSE ARE RAPPED

The Premier expressed regret that the question of conscription had become a matter of public controversy. He hoped there would be no further debate on it for the present. He figuratively rapped the knuckles of the officer members of the house who recently returned from the front and signed a memorial urging conscription. "They ought to feel themselves under the most strict sense of responsibility," he said.

"Let them remember," said the Premier, "that they sit in the commons not as representatives of the army, but of their constituents. It would be most unjust that because they happen to be in the army, they should pretend to come to the house with any mandate from the army. That would be an evil thing for the army and a bad thing for the commons. It is a claim I would never admit."

The vote of credit which the Premier will move to-morrow will, it is understood, be at least \$150,000,000 (\$750,000,000). In the House of Lords, Field Marshal Kitchener will review the progress of the war and explain the present state of recruiting.

PRIMARIES IN MARYLAND

Weller Wins Republican gubernatorial
Nomination, While Democratic
Result Is in Doubt.

BALTIMORE, MD., September 14.—Returns from to-day's primary show that Ovington E. Weller, of Baltimore County, won the Republican gubernatorial nomination from William T. Warburton, of Cecil County.

The result of the Democratic primary is in doubt. Late to-night Senator Blair Lee was leading State Comptroller Emerson C. Harrington in Baltimore city by a small margin. Harrington was leading in many of the counties.

GEORGE R. WENDLING DEAD

Lecturer and Author Passes Away at
Home in Charlestown, After Ex-
tended Illness.

CHARLESTOWN, W. VA., September 14.—George Rueben Wendling, lecturer and author, died to-day at his home here, after an extended illness, aged seventy. He was born in Shelbyville, Ill., in 1845.

U. S. WILL INSIST ON DISAVOWAL OF ARABIC SINKING

To Sever Diplomatic Rela-
tions Unless Demand Is
Satisfied.

ALL EVIDENCE IN CASE IS FURNISHED TO BERLIN

Outcome Depends Entirely on
Action on Recommendations
Made by Bernstorff.

TENSION GREATLY LESSENE

Both American and German Circles
Hope for Friendly Ad-
justment.

WASHINGTON, September 14.—Favorable adjustment of the submarine controversy with Germany depends entirely on Berlin's acceptance of recommendations cable to-day by Ambassador Bernstorff as a result of his conference yesterday with Secretary Lansing.

Details of the conference became known to-day, throwing light on the critical stage the negotiations had reached. The Washington government was almost ready to sever diplomatic relations, but decided to delay taking any step until Germany could be furnished the evidence in its possession on the Arabic case.

Friendliness and candor are understood to have characterized the conversation between Mr. Lansing and the ambassador. The latter now has been given an opportunity to communicate freely with his government, so it may be clearly understood in Berlin why officials here are convinced the torpedoing of the Arabic could not have been a mistake, justified or unjustified.

In view of the evidence, the United States wants a disavowal of the act. That was made clear to Count Bernstorff. Arbitration cannot be an issue for consideration until the attitude of the German government toward the act itself is placed on record. Later the American government may consider a proposal to arbitrate, not the principle, but what indemnity should be paid for lives lost.

MUCH MORE HOPE OF FRIENDLY ADJUSTMENT

Tension was lessened to-day, and there was much more hope in both State Department and German quarters of a friendly adjustment. Much emphasis was placed on the fact that, for the first time since relations became strained, informal discussions are proceeding at both Washington and Berlin, giving the first opportunity for an exchange of views confidentially and informally.

The note from Berlin which brought the situation to a crisis asserted that the submarine torpedoed the Arabic because her commander thought the liner was about to attack him, refused to admit liability for indemnity for American lives lost, even if the commander was mistaken in his belief, and offered to submit the matter to arbitration. The evidence which has been submitted to his Foreign Office conclusively that, until she submerged, the launch the torpedo against the Arabic, the German submarine was concealed behind the sinking British steamer Dunsley, and could not have been seen by the captain of the Arabic. Furthermore, it is shown that the Arabic was struck in such a way that the submarine must have been at right angles from her when the torpedo was fired, instead of in a position to make ramming by the liner a possibility.

SUGGESTIONS BY BERNSTORFF TO HIS FOREIGN OFFICE

Ambassador Bernstorff is understood to have scrutinized this evidence carefully, and to have made certain suggestions to his Foreign Office. It probably will be ten days before a reply can be received. If Berlin disavows the submarine commander's act, officials here feel that questions of indemnity then can be left to arbitration.

Should Germany fail to satisfy the demand for disavowal, indications tonight were that Washington would sever diplomatic relations.

An Associated Press dispatch from Berlin announcing that Ambassador Gerard had been handed a note disclaiming responsibility for the sinking of the Hesperian and expressing belief that the ship struck a mine attracted comparatively little interest here. As the Hesperian was struck forward when well beyond the zone in which German submarines usually operate, and as no one on board saw a submarine or a torpedo, officials had not expected an issue to develop over the case. Up to a late hour to-night the note had not reached the State Department.

NEED HELP AT MOSCOW

Condition of Refugees Pouring Into
That City Described as
Frightful.

LONDON, September 14.—An appeal from a mining engineer of Moscow for funds to relieve the refugees pouring into that city describes their condition as frightful. The small English organization maintaining the hospital, according to the dispatch, is feeding 3,000 persons daily, but the charity is totally inadequate. It is asserted the authorities are unable to cope with the situation, as they already have taken care of one-third of the total of Russian wounded.

"The distress is frightful," says the appeal. "Women and children are in their summer clothes, with winter coming. Immediate preparations must be made to provide soup, shelter and warmth."